(No Model.)

J. T. COOK.

BARBED FENCE WIRE.

No. 265,025. Patented Sept. 26, 1882.

Fig. 1.

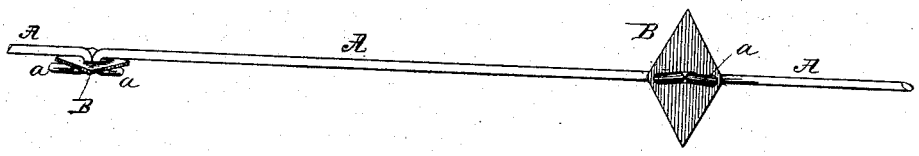


Fig. 2.

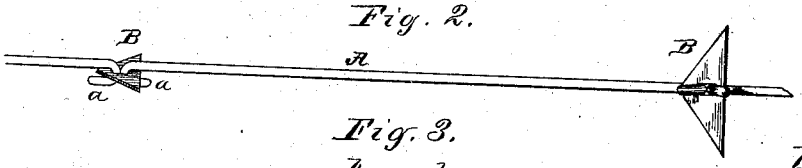


Fig. 3.

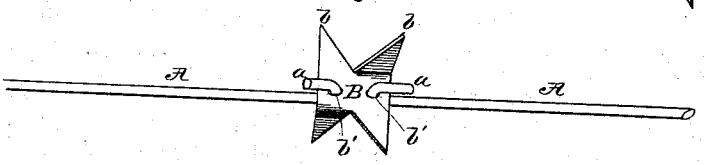


Fig. 4.

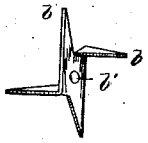


Fig. 5.

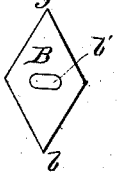
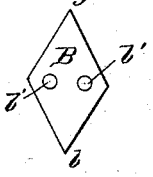


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BARBED FENCE-WIRE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 265,025, dated September 26, 1882.

Application filed February 24, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH T. COOK, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Barbed Fence-Wire; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to that general form of barbed fence-wire known as "linked fencing;" and it consists in a barbed fence-wire composed of alternate links of wire and sheet metal, the latter being formed with sharp projections which constitute the barbs.

It further consists in special features of construction in the sheet-metal barbed link, and in the manner of connecting the links, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a short section of my improved fence-wire having a diamond-shaped barbed link. Fig. 2 shows a similar section having the barbed link of triangular form. Fig. 3 shows still another form of the sheet-metal barbed link. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the barbed link of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows a barbed link having a slot for the reception of the ends of the wire links. Fig. 6 shows the barbed link having two holes for the reception of the wire links.

A A are pieces of wire of suitable size to give the strength desired in the fence, and, say six inches (more or less) in length, as may be determined, provided with hooks *a* at their ends, and forming the wire links of my improved fencing.

B B are sheet-metal parts cut with projecting points *b b*, as shown in the drawings, and each having a slot or two holes, *b'*, for the reception of the hooked ends of the wire parts A A. These form the sheet-metal barbed links of my structure, upon which the longitudinal strain upon the fencing falls as much as upon the wire portions A.

Preparatory to connecting the wire links A with the sheet-metal links B the hooks *a* are formed thereon, but are left open sufficiently to permit them to be inserted into the holes *b'* of the links B. After such connection of the adjacent links said hooks are compressed sufficiently to prevent their disengagement, but preferably not enough to prevent ready flexion of the parts at their juncture. To favor such flexion, and also to facilitate the joining of the parts, the holes *b'* are made of size to admit the wires A freely, and if said holes *b'* be of the oblong or slot form seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 5 they are of but little greater length than twice the diameter of the wire A.

The links B may be of any desired length, but are preferably only of such length, as shown, as will give necessary strength to the fencing and proper rigidity to the projecting points or barbs. For a two-pointed barb the forms of sheet-metal link shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are preferred, as being cheaply made. In the use of two-pointed barbed links B the hook *a* on one end of each link A is turned in a plane at right angles with that of the hook at the opposite end, so that in the completed structure the barb-points are directed in different planes, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In the four-barbed link this arrangement of the hooks is unnecessary, but is not objectionable.

If desired, after the alternate sheet-metal and wire links are joined, as shown and described, a second continuous plain wire may be twisted with the linked compound wire described, making a two-strand cable.

I am aware that sheet-metal barbs similar in form to those here shown have been otherwise applied to fence-wire, and do not therefore make claim to such barb by itself. I am also aware that the meshes of a broad wire fabric have been joined by slitted barbed sheet-metal connections. My invention differs essentially from this construction in aiming to produce a continuous filamental structure in which the lateral slit of the barb is not required, because said barb is applied at the ends of the short wire sections instead of at points remote from the ends of the wire parts, as in said broad fabric.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a continuous barbed fence-wire, the combination, with the wire links A, consisting of short sections of wire having hooks at their

ends, of the alternating sheet-metal links B, provided with points, and apertured to receive the hooks of the wire links, so as to join the latter and serve as barbs, substantially as described.

2. In a barbed fence-wire, the combination, with the two-barbed sheet-metal link B, of the wire links A, having their hooks *a* turned in different planes, substantially as described, and for the purposes stated.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnessess.

JOSEPH T. COOK.

Witnesses:
M. E. DAYTON
W. C. ADAMS.